very cold for this time of the year. Store ell very comfortable. HARDWARE

NO. 33.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1870.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1870.

CAMPAIGN TIMES.

at 2 p. m., at the office of the Leaven tion of Important busines JOHN SCHOTT, Cha W. H. H. Moore, Secretary.

THE SELECTION OF DELEGATES. The primary meetings have been appoint

be. After that the people act only thro

delegated authority. It has often been difficult to induce the best citizens to attend these primary meetings, days. and to give their personal influence, voice and vote to the selection of delegates. The stay-at-homes find fault with our public men; say they are corrupt, debased and de- That was two weeks ago to-day, and a whole is it? Why are bad men in power? No citizen can escape taking his share of responsibility. And if the stay-at-homes will only spend a few hours in performing an important public trust, they can revolutionize the polities of the State.

city were saying: "There is no need of my going to the primary meetings. The colored men will all turn out, and whoever they vote for will be elected delegates." They remained at home. The colored men esteemed it a privilege to have a voice in the selection of officers, and they turned out more numerously than any other class of citizens. We honor them for it. It was giving a good example to those who had always possessed the right of fearerhise but who were prevented by the Prussian Commander in Chief, did not the New York Sun says:

Previous to the astonishing operations of Friday and Saturday last, the Prussian lines extended from Landau in the Palatinate to Treves in Rhenish Prussia, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles; and the French faced them with their right at Hagenau and their left at Sierck. Of the number of the forces actually engaged on either whelming defeat brings to mind a certain "grand strategic movement" during our retainty; but the fact that General Von Moltke, the Prussian Commander in Chief, did not the New York Sun says:

Previous to the astonishing operations of Friday and Saturday last, the Prussian lines extended from Landau in the Palatinate to Treves in Rhenish Prussia, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles; and the McMahon in reference to his recent overwhelming defeat brings to mind a certain "grand strategic movement" during our retainty; but the fact that General Von Moltke, the Prussian Commander in Chief, did not the number of the Rew York Sun says:

How vividly this despatch of Marshal How vi

patriot to exercise.

But the colored men were not even then sufficiently numerous in any Ward to carry that Ward fiad there been a full vote. The stay-at-homes allowed themselves to be frightened by a bugbear which had no existence. They had not attended the primaries before colored men voted, and they did not afterwards. At that time the newly-enfranchies men voted together, as they did at the election held soon afterwards. There were many reasons why they should do so, but these reasons exist no longer. Democrats sneeringly said that these citizens all voted together—"went like a flock of sheep"—forgetting that that is what the Democrats

In the end of the conclusion that neither occulusion that neither occulusns could have been less than eighty thousand strong.

Moltke's plan was to attack the French right under McMahon near Weissenburg, to bright under McMahon near Weissenburg, to down," said John Phoenix, in describing a combat in which he was worsted, "by inserting my nose firmly between his teeth and resolutely holding it there."

The wheat crop of Minnesota, it is reported that the direction of Treves upon Sierck and Thionville, driving back the left of the French forces. A plan like this, involving three separate battles, and, as the eveni between the usual yield which for a series of years three separate battles, and, as the eveni between the usual yield which for a series of years have separate battles, and, as the eveni between the usual yield which for a series of years have separate battles, and, as the eveni between the usual yield which for a series of years have separate battles, and, as the eveni between the superior figh -forgetting that that is what the Democrats always do, and that, with them, to scratch a ticket is a crime. We shall see colored men voting with as much intelligence as other

but because they were bribed to do so; men who did not advocate public measures be-cause justice demanded it or because the in-In the face of such an accumulation of disasters, it is not surprising that the French
Government should be as much demoralized
as its army, and both the Ministry and the
Empress-Regent should issue terrified appeals to the people, calling upon them to rise
to save the country from the new invasion of
an almost resistless conquerer. With these
so facts before us, it is useless to speculate upon the probable developments of the
future. It is manifest that France is almost
as deeply humiliated by this defeat as by
that of Waterloo. There the Emperor had
all staked upon the issue of a single field;
here the Prussians have won everything in
three separate and remote, yet contemporaus in pocket and purse. Dishonesty is a bad three separate and remote, yet contemporapolicy for a State as well as a man. It don't

pay to elect thieves to office. Only once in two years is the opp given to change our office-hol ders. And this is the time. There is not another chance till 1872. We venture to say that if women were voters in Kansas we should not be compelled to beg them to attend the meetings substantial citizens recognize that a crisis is at hand; that the power is in their hands; that the time has come to act and to work, and that it would be criminal not to do so. leaves Prussia and Russia as the two great We do not ask you to agree with us or to vote powers of Europe. with us. We have long been laboring to break down the rule of bad men in this State. If you think we are wrong, that they are good men, then stand by them; go and vote for them. But vote! You certainly have opinions. Express them! Let every man go to the meetings and do what to him

journals have given us their ad-

seling here, possibly on such a wave the ing into political make

followed by Prussian victories at Woerth and He thought six years in office enough for one man. Since that time, until the battle of Metz, the French have been constantly retreating. They started for the Rhine in the beginning, but only reached the Saar, and from that they fell back to the Moselle, and from that they fell back to the Moselle, exposing Strasburg, losing prisoners by the

Napoleon, who was to have led the army opponents.

We have received a letter from Capt. in person, retreated to Chalons, half way between the army and Paris, and the defeat Matthews, written at Emporia. He says be falls more heavily upon him than upon the had a good meeting at Junction in one of the

but we may well ask, Whose fault history has been crowded into that brief space a history of French defeat, and probably at one million acres, the same as in of an entire change of government in "the grand nation." The great battle at Woerth was fought on Saturday, the 6th, and the victory at Hagenau was gained on the same day. No report has reached us from either side of the number of men engaged in these last the same of the number of men engaged in these last the same of the same battles, and the full story of losses has not els, against 18,500,000 in 1869. The diminyet been told. Of this rapid march of events ished quantity, however, is counterbalanced the New York Sun says:

hesitate to move in three independent col-umns, separated from each other by distances of sixty miles or more, and with none but

were the limit of the supremacy of Napoton voting with as much intelligence as other classes—in a body when necessary, divided and on individual judgment whenever that is best.

But these reasons of the absantee class are idle and frivolous. Such men have a heavy weight of responsibility resting upon them, and they cannot shirk a duty by making frivolous excuses in regard to it. We want to see, not only in Leavenworth County, but in every county in the State, our very best men in attendance at the Township and Ward meetings, and in the County Conventions. The questions before all are of the gravest character. It is said, believed, proved, that we have for years had men in office who sold their votes; men who did not vote age on a question because it was right, but because they were bribed to do so; men who did not advocate public measures be-

clared after this short campaign, history would have had many brilliant scenes and thrillian scenes and thrilling events to describe. But the Germans continued to move on. They invested will be, not only for them, but for the State, Strasburg, and they assembled for the great battle at Metz. A Prussian victory at Metz, the citizen as well as that of his property. adulterers and thieres. And we at last have confidence that our truest, purest and most mans and Paris—and so the Parisians. mans and Paris and so the Parisians conleaves Prussia and Russia as the two great private enterprise. It should be the first on

Captain Bill Matthews addressed the caler-al people of this phon at Brown's Hall on Friday oversing. He made some very sem-sible passed remarks to them. Bill in on the war path against Sidney, and we sep-pose his pilgrinage in for the purpose of "fixing" our calored people. But we im-agists our new voters will not on their own judgment.—Junction City Union.

Union is a Clarke paper, its people send not expect derent from

A meeting was held in Topeka Monday night; Capt. Matthews made a speech of He mid he was opposed to Sid. Clarke

While colored men can be used

sand, demoralizing their army, and Clarke has no objection to being their masarousing in Paris a movement little short of ter, but when they think and act for them-

people of France. He declared the war, and largest and finest halls in the city. The st-defeat means an end of the Napoleonic dy-tendance was large, both white and colored. nasty. The rapidity with which these great He also spoke at Council Grove, and, on movements have been made, and great vic-tories won, brings to mind the prediction of ing at Emporia. "I can safety say that ugh a Mr. Seward in regard to our own war, when every colored man goes strong against Sidhe said that the North would be victorious and we should have peace within thirty days.

The French took the offensive on the second day of August, and captured the heights of Saarbruck, with no opposition.

That was two weeks ago to-day, and a whole history has been crowded into that brief space—a history of French defeat, and probably at one million acres, the same as in 1805, over 3.000, and even not so high: but this over 3.000, and even not so high: but this over 3.000, and even not so high: but this

"grand strategic movement" during our re-"grand strategic movement" during our re-James Bethard will have 1,500 bushels of within our territory." "I kept the fellow down," said John Phoenix, in describing a

for the Prussians.
On the eastern extremity of the line the Crown Prince of Prussia advanced against McMahon, the most esteemed of all the French Generals, who had under him his I. Seventeen years the restored Bourbons. SMUCKER, in his Public and Private Life Louis Napoleon says: "Seventeen years were the limit of the supremacy of Napoleon

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Aug. 14th 1870. the Editor of The Times: In your daily issue of the 13th inst., vo ouched the right chord when you said, "It becoming evident, that, a House of Correction for young criminals must soon be es-tablished in this State." This subject has ecupied my mind for some time, and I am truly glad you have broken the ice. It is a ubject, that in my opinion, cannot be over estimated: the interest of the whole people is too deeply involved in it for further delay. The public have not only an interest in this natter, but it is a public duty to take measures to arrest, as far as practicable, an evil, manifestly growing out of the improper, or in the more certain security for the person of the Legislative calendar; every day's delay

atthough they paint that that single of wirefree was beare to a finite to the policy of the control of the policy of the control of the policy of the policy

DNAL PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT

MANGAS. BATTLE JACKSON COUNTY—Capt. Wm. F. Creitz Commun. Marshal for Jackson county furnishes us with the following statistics o population of that county: officially returned to the County

whip which is a district by itself, possil will have but one delegate. We have think the population of that township wexceed 2500.—Doniphon Republican. NANCY. New York, August 16, 12:15 p. m.-The following has just been received here: BAYERNE, August 16—The fortres of Mon P. S. Soper, Esq., informs us that the population of Wolf River township is 1,938. The population of Centre township be about 2,240.—*Ibid.*

The population of Nemaha Cour probably foot up about 8,000, as far pleted the returns are as follows: Rock Creek, 740; Nomaha, 490; 260; Richmond, 2.157; Capioma, 421; making a total of 4,958. Granada, Home, and Red Vermillion to hear from.—Seneon Courier.

FRANKLIN COUNTY .- The Ottawa Journal soys the population of the county is 10,410. Of the city of Ottawa it mays:

the people of Ottawa rarely estimating over 3,000, and even not so high; but t are running one of Case's large thromachines, and have threshed out con-

ished quantity, however, is counterbalanced by the improved quality of the crop, the berry being plump, white and heavy, even when the straw is light.

How vividly this despatch of Marshal McMahon in reference to his recent overwhelming defeat brings to mind a certain "grand strategic movement" during our re-

threshed yields forty bushels to the acre.

Henry Ela has 1,200 bushels of grain. His yield of wheat is heavy, and would have been much larger had it not been for the ravages made by wild geese, which resort in countless numbers near his farm on the bottom. His oat crop shows a yield of fifty-five bushels to the acre.

We consider this a pretty fair showing for small grain this season. The crops have been bountiful throughout the county.—Burlington Patriot.

Montgomeny County.—We have had several gentle and refreshing showers of rain

Montgomery County.—We have had several gentle and refreshing showers of rain this week. Crops of every description look very promising indeed. Even the late sod corn is now considered out of danger and will yield a very fair crop. The so-called "American desert" continues to disappoint the croakers by blooming and blossoming like the rose whenever touched by the hand of industry.—Parker Record.

Doniphan County.—The Wathens Reporter says: "Hon. A. J. Mowry tells us that he saw yesterday (Wednesday) morning at five minutes past two o'clock, a perfectly formed rainbow in the heavens, extending from the southeast to a little west of north. The seven colors usual in a rainbow were all efforts going to strengthen the front. Not

time, but gradually faded away."

The Troy Republican says: "The rains of Saturday and Sunday have settled the question of crops in this county. Doniphan county will have an excellent crop of corn and of most kinds of vegetables. The rain on Sunday was general and very heavy. Considerable wind came with it, in some parts of the county, blowing down a vast amount of corn. The storm was still heavier thiolition confi. The sorial was sain leaver to the Hiawatha, and at points farther west. From what we can glean from our exchanges, we believe Doniphan will excel any other county in the State for a general good crop."

county in the State for a general good crop."

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Through the kindness of Hon. A. S. Wilson, deputy U. S. Marshal, we give below the population of this county, as taken by him: Washington township—males, 682, females, 566; total, 1,238. Lincoln township—males, 862, femanes, 671; total, 1,533. Clifton township—males, 404, females, 309; total, 713. Mill-creek township—males, 314, female, 283; total 597. Grand total, 4,081. Excess of males, over females, 943. Population, by males over females, 943. Population, by las census, 383. Increase since 1860, 3,698. Number of deaths in the year ending June 1st, 31.—Washington Magnet.

We learn of a sad disaster which happened one day las week, resulting in the burning of the property of Mr. A. H. Desendorf, who resides on Beaver creek in this county. It seems that Mr. Desendorf had purchased lumber to build a house, and preparatory to building, dug a cellar and was living in it. From some cause the lumber caught fire, and before assistance could be summoned, the whole fabric, together with wearing apparel and about \$200 in currency, was destroyed, leaving him wholly destitute with a large family of children. Our worthy citizen, Jno. McKennett, hearing of the catastrophe, at once circulated a paper asking aid, and we are informed our citizens responded very liberally.—Ibid.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—The census of Jef-WE learn of a sad disaster which happene

JEFFERSON COUNTY.-The census of Jeftotal population foots up 12,565. There are three representative districts in the county, and the population of each is as follows: Nineteenth district, 3,840; twentieth, 2,420; twenty-first, 6,201. The population of the county in 1860, was 4,459. The increase of population within the last ten years has been nearly 200 per cent.

THE WAR.

BATTLE.

Buntars, August 16.—The following additional particulars of the second buttle which has taken place near Metz, were received in this city last night. Late on the absence of Monday the First and Second Presiden Army corps vigorously attacked the Breach forces under the walls of Metz. A suggistary conflict ensued. The French, at length, were driven within the walls of the city with a loss of 4,000 men. On the same day a grand reconnoissance, under King day a grand reconnoisance, under King William in person, maintained itself some hours within the two lines of the French defences without any effort on the part of the French to dislodge it. This fact shows the utter demoralization of the French forces. THE PRUSSIANS CAPTURE A FORTRESS NEAR

sal, a small town a little northeast of Nancy, has been captured by a body of Bavarian transpa after a short bombardment. Sixty cannon, which constituted the armament of the fortress, were surrendered to the Ba-

PARIS, August 16—An official despatch from the Prefect of Metz to the Minister of the Interor says: A body of German Uhlmans has been seen in the neighborhood of Dommercy, marching towards Bar le Duc. IMUNICATIONS CUT OFF BETWEEN STRAS-It is feared in Paris that McMahon's corps at and around Strasburg is entirely cut off from any communication with the balance of the French army.

EAVARIANS NOT YET SUPPLIED WITH The Bavarians in the Prussian yet been supplied with the needle gun. PARIS, August 15—The newspapers explain that Nancy has been given up to the Prussians because it is an open city, and the Frunch troops retired to Toul, which being a fortified place gave them a better chance to resist the Prussian advance.

STRASBURG STILL HOLDS OUT, russian reports to the contrary notwith PRUSSIANS GOVERN CAPTURED TOWNS. Arrivals from Mets report that the Prus-

sians place administrative officials in every captured French village. WHAT THE LAST MOVEMENT OF THE FRENCH MEANS. MEANS.
The Let Temps says the purpose of the last movement of the French forces is evident; the Prussians, numerically superior, wanted to interpose between our troops and their supplies. This was defeated by the movements of the French who repulsed the attack intended to prevent their crossing the Moselle. Our forces will now take up a Moselle. Our forces will now take up a strong position and prepare for a great battl which is ardently awaited by the enti army. Public confidence here, as to the entire

PROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S CORRESPONDENT AT CHALONS.

New YORK, August 15—A special to the
Tribune, dated London, August 15th, says:
Our special correspondent writes from Chalons, Friday: All except the military railway trains have been stopped. Military
trains are encumbered with a large quantity
of officers' baggage, and supply trains are
delayed. These trains have arrived from delayed. Three trains have arrived from Metz filled with the Emperor's personal out-—carriages, books, beds, sofas and other bxuries. The soldiers in the meantime are

that he saw yesterday (Wednesday) morning at five minutes past two o'clock, a perfectly formed rainbow in the heavens, extending from the southeast to a little west of north. The seven colors usual in a rainbow were all perfectly visible, though not so bright as in a bow formed by the sun. It lasted for some time, but gradually faded away."

The Troy Republican says: "The rains of Saturday and Sunday have settled the question of crops in this county. Doniphan

Our correspondent at Ludwigshaven, writes on Friday: Since the battle of Wisewrites on Friday: Since he battle of Wisesenburg, numbers of prisoners have been
captured daily, and that many also fied to the
woods and villages and are compelled from
hunger to surrender. The country is exhausted and the population almost famished.
Even the German soldiers lacked bread for
one day. The people are bitterly hostile;
twenty peasants were shot by a court martial,
for mutilating and murdering the wounded.
A protestant Sister of Charity testified that
one peasant near her, hacked a wounded
Bavarian to pieces with a scythe, and that
his son cut another wounded man's throat.
Even the members of the Sanitary Corps,
who are distinguished by a red cross on a
white ground, were killed by shots from the
houses. Great numbers of troops continue houses. Great numbers of troops continue to arrive from all parts of Germany.

WHO COMMANDS THE FRENCH ARMY? Our correspondent writes from Paris, Sun-day night, that it is uncertain whether the Emperor or Bazaine commands. No decree has yet made Bazaine Generalissimo. Count Palikao's statement is equivocal. Nothing proves that the Emperor may not at any moment reappear at the head of the army. Changarnier in is great favor, but no mand as yet assigned him. has been appointed commander of the corps with headquarters at Homburg.

A been appointed comparise with headquarters at Homomore, at the position of the French is most critical, and it is doubted if they can relieve thematorial and it is doubted if the position of the breathy of the position.

The town of Buca.

The town of Bu

THE PRUSSIANS ADVANCE.

PARIS, August 15—Thirty thousand troops of McMahon's corps, who were cut off from the French army and believed to have fallen into the hands of the Prussians, have arrived at Strasburg safely.

PARIS, August 15—Twenty French citiman of Words arms of Words are the Drussians of Paris, August 15—Twenty French citizens of Worth were shot by the Prussians in retaliation for cruelties said to have been nounced. inflicted on wounded German prisoners. DISSATISFACTION AND CONSTERNATION

METZ, Thursday—Dissatisfaction is in-creasing among the soldiers, disorganiza-tion is spreading in the service, and conster nation is gaining possession of the peopl More than 100 families of the neighborin peasantry have entered Metz, flying from the Prussians. The streets are filled with carts, bedding, furniture, and military trains.

Amid the confusion the Prefect of the Department publishes a note that no stranger be allowed to remain in Meta without sixty

ays' provisions.
The Prussian advance guard, forty thousand strong, is approaching.
RETREAT OF NAPOLEON PROM METZ. LONDON, August 14—Advices from Meta-state that the French army has withdrawn to the west bank of the Moselle. McMahor is at Toul, twelve miles west of Nancy. The evacuation of Metz is considered certain. Napoleon's retreat from Metz is fully con-

A FRENCH BATTALION ROUTED. A despatch from Nancy, via Berlin, dated Saturday night, says that a French battalion, moving towards Meta, was encountered in he morning, on the railway near rains in the hands of the Prussian

FORAGE CUT OFF. russian cavalry have destroyed a portion of the railway between Frouard and Paris, cutting off supplies and forage for the French troops.

NANCY IS TAKEN BY THE PRUSSIANS.

PARIS, August 14-Nothing new from headquarters of the army. Telegraphic communication was interrupted yesterday between Paris and Nancy. Last night the authorities at Toul sent a despatch to Paris stating that Nancy was occupied by the Prus-sians. This news is confirmed this morning. Troops and artillery are leaving hourly for the army. The French yesterday offered

Prussians but they did not accept.

If the French are defeated at Metz, the Prussiars will find another army at Chalon nd another at Paris. THE FALL OF NANCY CONFIRMED-THE FRENCH IN FULL RETREAT.

LONDON, August 14—A special despatch from Hugenau, to-day, says that McMahon's army evacuated Nancy yesterday, on the apretreated across the Moselle to the fortress of Toul. The French destroyed the fine bridge the the tys:
Toul. The French destroyed the fine bridge of seven arches, which spanned the river. The force of the Crown Prince now occupy Nancy, and Frouard is at the junction of the Paris, and Strasburg Railway. The head-quarters of the united armies of Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, are at Henry, on the direct line with Saarbruck and within twenty miles of Metz. The three Prussian armies are concentrating rapidly in the neighborhood of Nancy. The King has gone to Forbach. Bismarck is at Saarbruck. It is reported that Napoleon asked for an armistice, but was refused. The Crown Prince has entered Thioneville, which place was evacuated by the French after their po-

sent himself before the Commander of the Prussian forces. The town was made to pay five hundred thousand francs. Requisitions were also made for large quantities of rations and forage. STRASBURG BOMBARDED, BUT NOT YET

STRASBURG BOMEARDED, BUT AND TAKEN.

KARLSRUHE, August 14—Strasburg was bombarded with red hot shot Friday, and the bombardment was resumed on Saturday. The besieged asked a parley, and were given forty-eight hours to decide whether they vould surrender. GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT-THE PRUSSIANS

VICTORIOUS.

St. Louis, August 15—A despatch from London says that in the hattle fought yesterday, near Metz, both sides claim a victory. A later despatch from the same place says there was another buttle near Metz, in which the Prussians were victorious.

FRENCH CHAMBERS UNWORTHY PUBLIC RE-

I have it on the best authority from Brussels that the whole of the Belgian army is moving to the frontiers of Holland and Dutch Luxemburg. It is supposed that the neutrality of both of these States is threatened by Prussia. The Belgians have voted an appropriation of twenty million of francs to fortify Antwerp immediately, and Belgian artillery are experimenting with newly invented of mitralleurs.

The following immediately and Belgian artillery inch. The passage at arms which took place yesterday under the guns of Metz is the first act in a new drama. Eight days hence the energy that has marked the first operations of the invaders will have given way to discovered the invaders will have given way to discove the protocological that the neutrality of both of these States is threatened by Prussia. The Belgians have voted an appropriation of twenty million of francs to fortify inch. The passage at arms which took place yesterday under the guns of Metz is the first act in a new drama. Eight days hence the energy that has marked the first operations of the invaders will have given way to discove the protocological that the neutrality of both of these States is threatened by prussia. The Belgian artillery in the protocological that the neutrality of both of these States is threatened by prussia. The Belgian artillery is a discovered to a protocological that the neutrality of both of the protocological that the neutrality of both of the protocological that the neu we believe Leavemorth County will go to the Convention with a united delegation. Its eighteen men will be opposed to Clarke, but the appearances now are that they will throw their strength together on Congressman and Governoor, and that they will be in entire harmony with the true men of the State who are laboring to redeem Kansas from the control of a corrupt and wicked iring. So we will hope and believe. The reports that we should be divided and our influence neutralized are not well founded. We shall send our best men, mer representation where the grant and was the metal to the control of a board our best men, mer representation of the state is threatened by the site is threatened by three that the will be in control for the control of a corrupt and wicked in the control of a corrupt and wicked in the control of a corrupt and wicked in the state is made and our influence neutralized are not well founded. We shall send our best men, mer representation where these of the good that they will be in the Legistative calendar; every day's delay that the Engituding and the Legistative calendar; every day's delay that the Engituding and the true will be defending our ground inch by true the form the control of a institution where these young in the establishment of an institution where these young that they will be in the control of an institution of that they will be in the results of bad and good to diplan of one from each district to a population basis, giving one delegate to a corrupt and windred in the propose that we should be divided and our influence neutralized are not well founded. We shall send our test men, mer representations where the sate of the men to find the propose that the propose that the propose that the propose that we should be divided and our influence neutralized are not well founded. We shall send our best men, mer representation will never the control of a corrupt and windred in the propose that the propos

Cries of "Vive La Republique" to be heard on all sides. They called upon to stop by the police. Lent persisted in his declamation, calling LONDON, August 15—The Prunsians have arrived at Vigneul, a few miles from Metz, and are swarming up the Moselle. The French blew up two bridges at Vigneul to check the rapid advance of the Germans.

A PORTION OF M'MAHOM'S CORPS ARRIVED draw his aword from its acabbard, was struck in the abdomen, from which wound he died in a few moments. Five or six policemen

sued a proclamation warning our people against future disturbances, and announcing TAKING POSSESSION OF THE PEOPLE OF

PARIS, August 16—The Gaulois says the public were astonished to find the despatch announcing the engagement at Longeville signed only by Napoleon. That journal adds that it was countersigned by Bazaine, but the latter name was suppressed in the publication of the despatch, which was regular in every

ARRESTS Seventy-five arrests were made in the Villette affair.

Edmund About, correspondent of the Soir, is heard from. He is alive and well, HE EMPEROR WILL NEVER AGAIN RE SEE

IN PARIS. NEW YORK, August 15—A special to the Tribune from London says: Our special cor-respondent from Paris, Sunday evening, says public feeling is more and more hostile to the Emperor. It is openly said in Cafes, railway trains, and public places, that come what may, the Emperor will never again be seen in Paris. The people express their opinion with energy, not now fearing the mouchards. The spies themselves must report that opinion as becoming universal, but "not surrender" is the general cry among all classes. They called the Emperor an imbecile, and his generals, courtiers and traitors; but strongest imperialists say, of "enemy must be driven out of France," they are under the full impression

The Opinion Nationale ventured to say that after what passed in the Chambers yesterday, there is already a change of government, that the Corps Legislatif is virtually a committee of public safety, and that the power is transferred from the Tuilleries to the Palais de Bourbon.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF NOT IN SESSIO PARIS, August 15, P. M.—The Corps Leg-islatif is not in session to-day, having ad-journed until to-morrow in honor of the Em-EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THE EXPULSION OF

GERMANS FROM FRANCE.
WASHINGTON, August 15—Baron Gerolt
and the attaches of the Prussian Legation have been in much excitement on account of the final order issued by Napoleon expelling what has been accomplished. In such a sit French territory within three days from the

Minister [Washburn, in whose charge the interests of the North German subjects were placed on the retirement of the Prussian Minister from Paris, telegraphed the fact to the State Department Saturday, and stated that the carrying out of the order would entail untold loss and suffering on the North German population in France, and asking for instructions. Our Government has done all in its power to prevent this order being made, but without avail, the French Government having the right to not only expel It is reported that Napoleon asked for an armistice, but was refused. The Crown Prince has entered Thioneville, which place was evacuated by the French after their position had been turned. All the roads between our boundary and Metz are closed. The PRUSSIANS DEMAND OF THE CITIZENS OF NANCY 500,000 FRANCS.

The Esperance of Nancy states that after all the French soldiers had left the city the Prussians came in Friday evening at four o'clock, when the Mayor was ordered to present himself before the Commander of the Prussians force. The transport the largest variety of the largest variety for million in Paris alone, and possibly two million in France: the largest variety of the three is a complete what there is a complete would be under the commander. The Putric publishes an article saving that false reports have been circulated that no arms are to be obtained. The Putric affirms that there is a complete would be undered thousand Germans in Paris alone, and possibly two million in France: the largest variety of the three is a complete would be undered thousand Germans in Paris alone, and possibly two million in France: the largest variety of the first three is a complete would be undered thousand Germans in Paris alone, and possibly two million in France: the largest variety of the first three transporters. gratify the mob of Paris, who are anxious to get rid of the German tailors, shoemakers and other mechanics. He says there are about two hundred thousand Germans in Paris alone, and possibly two million in France; the larger portion of these are mechanics, and to drive them off with their families at such short notice would certainly

chanics, and to drive them off with their families at such short notice would certainly entail much suffering upon them.

The French Legation justify the action of their government and say that in Paris there are over 30,000 North Germans banded together as Trade Unions and other associations, and that these are known to be the leaders of all the revolutionary demonstrations in Paris, and it is well known to the French government that these men have The batteries were unmasked and two of the regiments completely annihilated.

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The batteries were unmasked and two of the regiments completely annihilated.

The following is an order of the day issued by McMahon:

"Soldiers—In the battle of the 6th of August fortune betrayed your courage, but you yielded your positions only after heroic resistance, which lasted no less than nine hauts. You were 35,000 against 140,000, and were overwhelmed by force of numbers. Under these conditions, defeat is glorious, and history will say that in the battle of Fraschweiller, the French showed the greatest valor. You have suffered heavy losses, but those of the enemy are greater. Although you have not been successful, you see a thought the properties of the first properties.

THE DEFENCES OF PARIS.

"VERDUN, August 15, 6 a. m .direction say a great battle was fought, terday morning at the extremity of my

by authority, the government has not been able to verify it and it is given to the public under reserve by the Minister of the Inter-

NEW YORK, August 16-A London special to the Herald says advices from Paris state that a very hostile feeling exists towards Napoleon, and some feeling is evinced towards the Empress from recent Ministerial appointments. Cries of "vive la Re publique" were heard in all parts of the city jected state of the Emperor, who is constant ly overheard repeating to himself, "On ma Mr. Gaillandet telegraphs from Paris to

the Courier that the Left will bring forward a new proposition in the Corps Legislatif today, for the Committee of Public Safety. Another French reverse he thinks will bring Parts, August 16, P. M. -Offic ation of the news of the great victory over the Prussians is impatiently awaited. Great

crowds of people are collected at the Bourse, at the Minister of the Interior, and in t Important news was received from Stras surg to-day. The Prussians in that vicinity exchanged. The people of Strasburg are determined to defend that place to the las

Proceedings in the Corps Legislatif, to-day were exciting and important, Deputy Kellar said: For three days now the troops have been fighting, and no news received as to receipt of the order.

Minister Washburn, in whose charge the the Corps must be permanent, to await com

FRENCH CHAMBERS UNWORTHY FURICE EXSPECT.

LONDON, August 16—The Duily Telegoph's
the low of the property of the complete of had chough as it is. The battle began at 7:30. After dark there was a pouring rain,